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CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

BURLINGTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT of ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY 08060

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

BURLINGTON COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JANICE L. EWING-SMITH

MAY 1985

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Burlington County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Burlington County Census Trends report was Janice Ewing-Smith. Please contact Charles Gallagher should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS iv

INTRODUCTION 1

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS 4

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 9

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES 19

EDUCATION 23

LABOR FORCE 25

INCOME AND POVERTY 30

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 35

List of Tables

1. Total population, population density, and share of county population 1970 and 1980 5
2. Components of population change 1970 to 1980 6
3. Residence in 1965 for persons 5 years old and over in 1970 and residence in 1975 for persons 5 years old and over in 1980 6
4. Single years of age by sex, 1970 and 1980 11
5. Population by race 1970 and 1980 14
6. Number and percent black population in 1970 and 1980 16
7. Selected single and multiple ancestry groups in 1980 18
8. Spanish origin groups 1980 18
9. Households, families, group quarters population and persons per household 1970 and 1980 20
10. Marital status by sex and household relationship for all persons, persons under 18 years old, and persons 65 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 21
11. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school and years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 24
12. Labor force status for total and black population 16 years old and over by sex 1970 and 1980 26
13. Major occupation group for employed persons 16 years old and over 1970 and 1980 27
14. Place of work by place of residence 1970 and 1980 29
15. Family income in 1969 and 1979 31
16. Per capita income, median family income, and percent of families below poverty level in 1969 and 1979 33
17. Family income in 1979 by age of householder 34

18. All persons and persons 65 years old and over below the 1969 and 1979 poverty levels..... 34
19. Total and year round housing units and vacancy rates: 1970 and 1980..... 36
20. Number and median value of owner occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 38
21. Number and median contract rent of renter occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 39
22. Tenure and occupancy status by units in structure: 1970 and 1980 (year-round housing units)..... 40
23. Gross rent as a percentage of household income: 1970 and 1980. 41
24. Persons per room by complete plumbing facilities for occupied housing units, 1970 and 1980..... 42

Figures

Fig. 1. Burlington County Age Groups: 1970 and 1980..... 10

APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables..... A-1

BURLINGTON COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

INTRODUCTION

Between the years 1970 and 1980 Burlington County became more of a suburban county in its demographic profile. The population increased 12.2% with the greatest increases having occurred in the southwestern portion of county. Black representation increased to 12.5%. Median age changed from 24.3 in 1970 to 29.2 in 1980.

The 1980 Census showed a higher level of education for county residents than in 1970. More women were in the labor force in 1980. The unemployment rate increased during the decade, as it did nationally.

The largest share of the residents were employed in technical, sales, and administrative support positions (33.2%) with managerial and professional specialty employment placing second (26.5%). The county was lower in the percentage of workers in the technical and related support fields when compared to the greater Philadelphia region.

In 1980, an increased percentage of the residents commuted to work outside the county with Camden County replacing Philadelphia County as the most common destination.

Both median per capita income and median family income increased during the ten-year period, mostly as the result of an increase in the number of families with two or more wage earners. The poverty rate remained close to 5%.

Housing units increased by 37.5% with approximately one-fourth of the total housing units classified as rental units, consistent with 1970 statistics. Both median home value and median contract rent increased, the former increasing at a greater rate. Home ownership and rent required a larger portion of disposable income than in 1970.

Household size decreased during the period, partially the result of a declining birth rate. A larger percentage of the county's children resided with one parent, reflecting the increased divorce and separation rates.

Objective

The demographic changes that have occurred in Burlington County between 1970 and 1980 could be illustrated quite simply

by using traditional quantitative methods. This report goes beyond the numbers however, in order to explain not only what occurred during this ten-year span, but to provide some insight as to why. It is hoped that the reader will not only gain an understanding of the economic forces affecting Burlington County today, but will be able to anticipate and understand events that may occur in the future.

A word of caution may be extended to the reader. It should be kept in mind that this report is historical in nature and since the closing of the decade under scrutiny, significant socio-economic changes have taken place.

Terminology

A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defines a geographical area which is economically interdependent. At the center of every SMSA is a central city (or cities). This is a principal city around which the larger unit is formed. Within the city is the central business district (CBD) that serves as the commercial center. The central city is the main economic element of a SMSA.

The central city is, in turn, surrounded by a metropolitan area which is economically dependent upon it and consists of suburbs and satellite cities. This metropolitan area is often referred to as the "ring." Suburbs are primarily "bedroom" communities with relatively few places of employment and may be either urban or rural in nature. The chief economic function of such a location is consumption. Satellite cities, being smaller and less important than the central city, contain places of employment which generally only fill the needs of the local residents. In such a satellite city neighborhood, retailing becomes the main economic function.

A rough approximation of the level of economic activity of in a city or region can be determined by a "location quotient." This approximation is obtained by taking the number of workers employed in each of the city's or region's industries and dividing it by the total number of jobs in the city or region. The results are decimals which represent the percentage of the workers employed in each industry. A similar calculation is performed using national employment and national industries. Finally, the result of each city or region calculation is divided by the result of each national calculation, the answer being the "location quotient" for that particular industry.

Theoretically, a result of unity (one) indicates that the area just meets its own local needs for that industry. A result greater than unity, would indicate that the area exceeds local demand and "exports" that particular product or service. It would therefore follow that a result less than unity indicates a service or product that is "imported."

Another interesting ratio is one that is based on the number of local jobs to the number of local residents. A ratio below

.75 indicates a suburb, between .75 and 1.25 indicates a satellite city, and above 1.25 indicates an industrial area. For example, a ratio of .75 would indicate that the location under study could only employ 75% of its resident labor force in local employment, the rest would have to find work outside the area. In othr words, the resident labor force exceeds the local demand for labor. This pattern is typical of suburban areas.

Acting upon the SMSA are the demographic forces of concentration, deconcentration, centralization, and decentralization. Concentration is said to occur when the population of the metropolitan area increases at a faster rate than the nonmetropolitan, or rural, population. Population leaves the rural areas and moves into the metropolitan areas. Centralization occurs when the population of the central city rises faster than its surrounding ring. For example, from 1940 to 1970 many blacks who resided in the rural South migrated to the central cities, lured by the employment opportunities. This caused both concentration and centralization.

Since 1970, metropolitan development has become increasingly deconcentrated and centralized. That is, metropolitan areas have grown faster than non-metropolitan areas, but the growth in the rings has out-paced that of the central cities.

Changes in metropolitan development occur as a result of an improvement in production or transportation technology, population growth, a change in the standard of living (per capita income), and/or a change in the cost of production inputs.

Burlington County and the Philadelphia-NJ SMSA

Burlington County, is the largest of the counties in New Jersey. Its western boundary reaches from just north of Camden, a central city in the Philadelphia-NJ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), along the Delaware River to just south of Trenton, a central city in the Trenton SMSA. The Atlantic City SMSA is located along the county's southwestern border, while it shares an extensive eastern border with Ocean County.

Although the county is part of the Philadelphia-NJ SMSA, it is also affected by the Trenton SMSA. This influence has now been recognized by the inclusion of the Trenton SMSA, along with the Wilmington SMSA, in the formation of a Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA).

Using the location quotient, Burlington County exceeded unity in three industries in 1980: retail trade (1.26), nonclassifiable establishments (1.15), and agricultural services, forestry, fisheries (1.05).

Retail trade is an industry which primarily serves the needs of local residents. Although it exceeds unity (local demand) in Burlington County, it cannot be considered an "export." Burlington County is suburban in nature and would require a

location quotient exceeding unity just to meet the needs of its residents. The discussion of local jobs to local residents ratio, which follows shortly, will further clarify this statement.

The location quotients for nonclassifiable establishments and agricultural services, forestry, fisheries are so close to unity that only local demand is met, with little exporting being possible.

Using the local jobs to local residents ratio, Burlington County's ratio of .38 in 1970 (that is, the county's industries could only employ 38% of the county's labor force) and a ratio of .46 in 1980 (the county's industries could only employ 46% of the county's labor force) further supports its being classified as a suburban area. Additional support to this classification is evidenced in the county's commuting flows, to be discussed later in this report.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Since Philadelphia was a major city before the age of the automobile, it achieved a high population density. Its continued growth created an overflow effect and the undeveloped lands of Burlington County helped to fulfill the need for more living space. Improvements in the region's highway system also played an important role, by making the county more accessible.

Table 2 summarizes the sources of Burlington County's growth. Natural increase accounted for 8.7% (28,089 divided by 323,132) and net migration accounted for an additional 3.5% (11,3422 divided by 323,132), providing the county with a growth rate of 12.2%.

Migration

Migration from outside the county provided 85,999 new people, or 25.3% of the total population, down from the 1970 figure of 88,874 or 30.1% (see Table 3). The Northeastern states provided Burlington County with an additional 14,268 residents, which represents about 17% of the total newcomers. The prior residencies of the remaining newcomers are about equally divided between the north central states and western states.

In 1970, in-migration from outside the county was greater than it was in 1980. At that time, the northeastern and north central states accounted for a slightly larger percentage of the newcomers, while the southern states played a more minor role. The western states' contribution remained stable between 1970 and 1980.

Because net migration for 1980 was 3.5% and in-migration was 25.4%, it follows that out-migration was 21.9%, while 72.4% of population has lived in the county for over five years.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	362,542	12.2	395	443	100.0	100.0
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	815	1,344	64.9	11	17	0.3	0.4
BEVERLY CITY	3,105	2,919	-6.0	5,750	5,406	1.0	0.8
BORDENTOWN CITY	4,490	4,441	-1.1	4,777	4,724	1.4	1.2
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	7,303	7,170	-1.8	986	968	2.3	2.0
BURLINGTON CITY	12,010	10,246	-14.7	3,491	2,978	3.7	2.8
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	10,621	11,527	8.5	748	812	3.3	3.2
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,190	3,867	21.2	146	177	1.0	1.1
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	16,962	16,072	-5.2	2,241	2,123	5.2	4.4
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	4,157	3,730	-10.3	1,925	1,727	1.3	1.0
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	10,065	14,811	47.2	1,457	2,143	3.1	4.1
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,284	3,814	67.0	406	677	0.7	1.1
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	7,412	9,273	25.1	2,592	3,242	2.3	2.6
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	13,477	21,508	59.6	455	725	4.2	5.9
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	615	597	-2.9	2,050	1,990	0.2	0.2
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	8,560	9,084	6.1	887	941	2.6	2.5
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	2,990	3,236	8.2	454	492	0.9	0.9
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	3,945	5,236	32.7	296	393	1.2	1.4
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,597	2,523	-2.8	112	109	0.8	0.7
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	16,464	20,525	24.7	4,426	5,517	5.1	5.7
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	8,292	17,622	112.5	206	437	2.6	4.9
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	4,792	4,958	3.5	3,834	3,966	1.5	1.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	15,577	15,596	0.1	1,026	1,027	4.8	4.3
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	12,713	10,818	-14.9	4,369	3,718	3.9	3.0
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	11,221	17,614	57.0	507	795	3.5	4.9
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	27,410	14,258	-48.0	1,254	653	8.5	3.9
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	9,858	9,050	-8.2	567	521	3.1	2.5
PALMYRA BOROUGH	6,969	7,085	1.7	3,630	3,690	2.2	2.0
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	1,344	1,198	-10.9	1,768	1,576	0.4	0.3
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	19,754	29,720	50.5	305	460	6.1	8.2
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	8,591	7,941	-7.6	5,579	5,156	2.7	2.2
RIVERTON BOROUGH	3,412	3,068	-10.1	4,874	4,383	1.1	0.8
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	1,318	4,537	244.2	28	97	0.4	1.3
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	4,982	8,808	76.8	115	203	1.5	2.4
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,244	2,691	19.9	76	92	0.7	0.7
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	2,103	6,236	196.5	44	131	0.7	1.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	673	808	20.1	6	8	0.2	0.2
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,680	3,383	26.2	243	306	0.8	0.9
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	43,386	39,912	-8.0	5,709	5,252	13.4	11.0
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	2,032	2,285	12.5	21	24	0.6	0.6
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	2,719	3,031	11.5	1,648	1,837	0.8	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Burlington County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	323,132
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	50,135
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	22,047
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	28,089
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	351,221
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	362,542
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	11,322

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Burlington County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	294,782	100.0	338,108	100.0
SAME HOUSE	133,759	45.4	181,615	53.7
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	132,364	44.9	149,307	44.2
SAME COUNTY	43,490	14.8	63,308	18.7
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	88,874	30.1	85,999	25.4
SAME STATE	7,232	2.5	30,445	9.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	22,778	7.7	55,554	16.4
NORTHEAST	35,859	12.2	29,892	8.8
NORTH CENTRAL	8,262	2.8	5,901	1.7
SOUTH	15,468	5.2	14,268	4.2
WEST	6,507	2.2	5,493	1.6
ABROAD	8,048	2.7	7,186	2.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	20,611	7.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The Urbanization of Rural Areas

Between the years 1970 and 1980, four of Burlington County's seven rural municipalities responded to the outward movement of the ring. Defining urban as any municipality with a population density of over 1,000 people per square mile, or one having a population density greater than 100 people per square mile and a population of over 2,500 people, Eastampton Township, Shamong Township, Springfield Township, and Tabernacle Township are now defined as urban. Only Bass River Township, Washington Township, and Woodland Township, all of which are located in the southeastern section of the county and the protected Pinelands Region, were classified as rural areas in 1980.

Municipalities with Significant Population Increases

Most of the growth in the county occurred along the border with Camden County, in the western section of the county. Camden County, too, is experiencing the outward push of the ring surrounding the central cities of Camden and Philadelphia. Since Camden County is already more urbanized than Burlington County, its population is spilling over into Burlington County.

Medford Township's high growth of the previous decade has slowed but its growth during the past decade is still significant: 112.5%. It received an additional 9,330 persons during the ten-year period, the second highest number in the county. With a density of 206 persons per square mile, there is still room for continued growth. While a portion of the township is located within the Pinelands Protection Area, where new development is strictly regulated, most of the township is either outside the Pinelands or in Pinelands Growth or Rural Development areas.

Shamong Township experienced the largest percentage increase in population (244.2%). This, however, only amounts to an actual increase of 3,219 persons, since Shamong Township had a small population base in 1970 (1,318 persons). Its current density is 97 persons per square mile. Continued growth may be restricted. While a major portion of the township is growth restricted under The Pinelands Plan, northwestern sections of Shamong are designated as Growth or Rural Development areas and will experience continued growth.

Tabernacle Township placed second in percentage growth with a growth rate of 196.5%, but places sixth in the actual number of new residents, receiving an additional 4,133 persons into its community of 2,103. Tabernacle Township is adjacent to Medford Township and shares its western border with Shamong Township. Like Shamong Township, a major portion of the township lies within the Pinelands Preservation Area, with the remainder in the Pinelands Protection Area. Despite its low density (131 persons per square mile), continued development will be very restricted.

Growth patterns determined by the actual number of new residents is similar to that established by growth rate, with major growth occurring along the border shared with Camden County, only closer to the central cities. The noticeable exception is Pemberton Township. This township's population increase of 9,966 persons was the largest in the county, although its growth rate was only 50.5%.

Pemberton Township attributes much of its growth to the fact that it provided affordable housing for many in the lower-income brackets and is convenient to the military installations within the county. Its median value for owner-occupied housing was $38,500, almost $10,000 below the median value for the county (see Table 24, page 78).

Municipalities with Significant Population Declines

In reviewing population declines, one should also review the number of households, since the household size has decreased for all of Burlington County's municipalities except Bass River Township and Shamong Township, both of which experienced a large percentage increase in population. Thus, some communities did not increase their number of households sufficiently to offset the reduced household size, with the result that the population declined. For many of the municipalities, further expansion is limited by the lack of undeveloped land.

Willingboro, for example, experienced a large population decline in terms of absolute numbers: 3,474. However, this amounted to only 8% of that municipality's population and the number of households actually increased. In 1970, Willingboro had 10,244 households with the average household size being 4.23 persons. In 1980, Willingboro had 10,915 households with an average household size of 3.65. Household size decreased by approximately 14% during the decade, which would result in a 14% decline in population had not almost half of this decline been offset by the increased number of households. Therefore, it can be concluded that the reduction in population was almost solely the result of a decline in household size.

The demolition of housing units or the renovation of housing units to accommodate fewer households, activities which are especially prevalent in the more established communities, is a factor in the reduction of the number of households (and population). This fact alone would account for the reduced number of households in Fieldsboro Borough. The reduction in housing units much also be considered a factor in the reduced number of households (and population) in Delanco Township, Mount Holly Township, New Hanover Township, and Pemberton Borough.

New Hanover Township, located in the North Central Region of the county, experienced a population decline of 13,152 persons, or 48%, the highest absolute and percentage population reduction in the county. While the size of this reduction is large, New Hanover Township is a military reservation (Fort Dix) and the

level of population is more less dictated by the Federal government. Therefore, population changes in this municipality occur for other than local economic reasons.

Burlington City experienced a decline in both its population and number of households, although its housing stocking inreased during the period. However, a major portion (approximately 13%) of this decline in population can be attributed to the reduction in household size.

For the most part, the municipalities in Burlington County which experienced a decline in population were those which could not expand their housing stock sufficiently, because of limited available space, to attract enough additional households to offset the populaton declines that occurred because of reductions in household size.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

An Aging Population

The population of Burlington County during the period 1970 to 1980 reflected the national trend of an increasing number of older citizens relative to the number of younger ones because of increased life expectancy and declining birth rate. The median age for the county increased by almost five years, from 24.3 in 1970 to 29.2 in 1980.

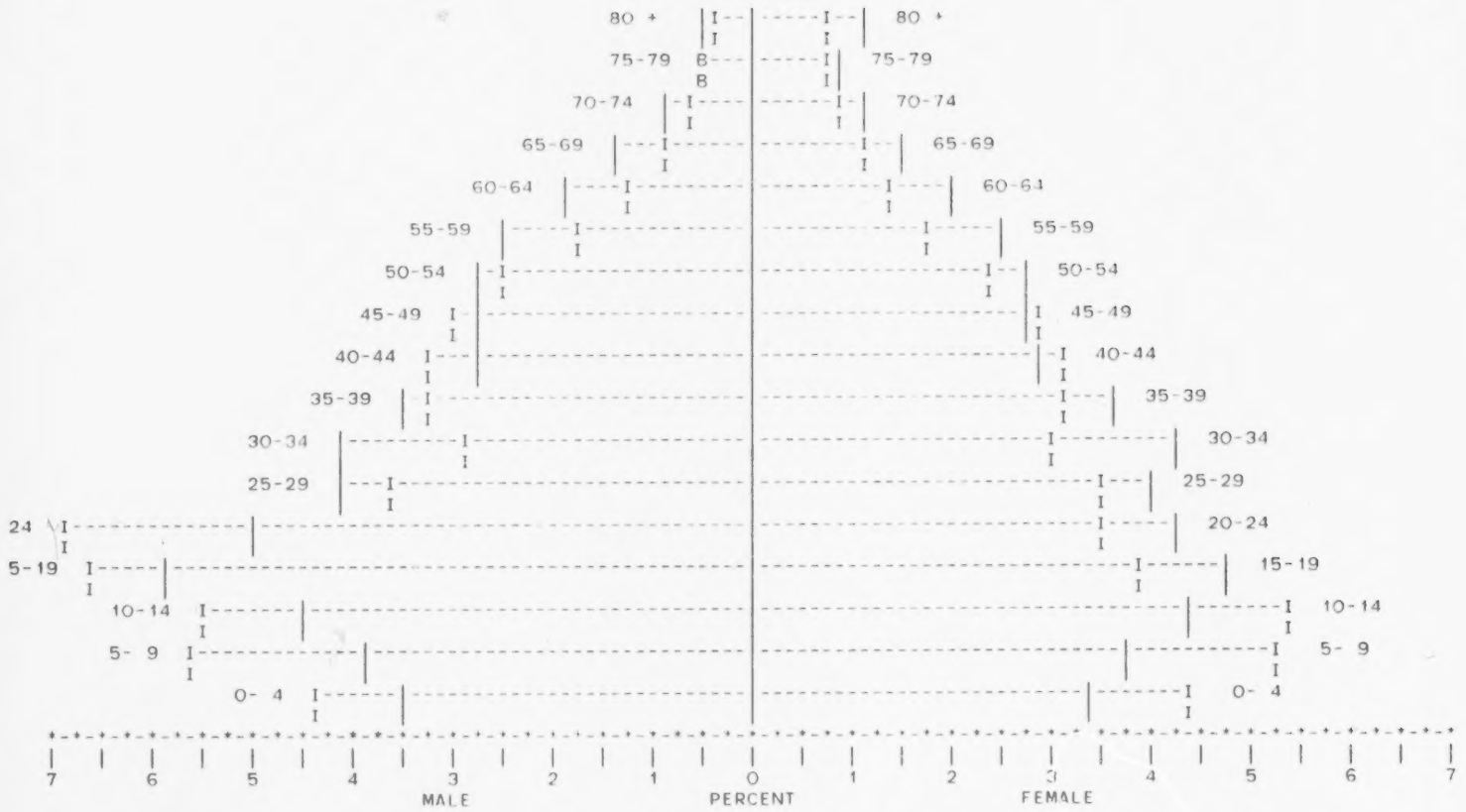
The largest increase was in the 60 to 64 years category (63%), followed closely by a 59% increase in the 55 to 59 years category. However, the 25 to 54 years category still outnumbers the three older categories (55 years and older) by more than two to one.

The number of children 5 to 17 years old actually decreased by 6,554 over the ten-year period. While the 18 to 24 year-olds remained basically unchanged, this fact is somewhat misleading.

In 1970, the 14 to 18 years category accounted for 49,215 persons: 33,717 males and 15,498 females. In 1980, the total was 49,177 but consisted of 27,333 males and 21,844 females. Assuming that the normal distribution of the sexes is close to 50%, the 1970 figures were distorted by having 18,219 more males than females in the population. This distortion was caused by the location of two military bases in the county, particularly Fort Dix, which is a training center for new army recruits. Although this same distortion occurred in 1980, the number of males exceeding females dropped to 5,489. If an adjustment is made for this distortion in both 1970 and 1980, the 18 to 24 years category would have increased by approximately 41%.

Leisuretowne, a retirement community, is located in Southhampton Township, causing it to have the highest median age (44.6) for the county. Moorestown Township, with a median age of

FIGURE 1.
BURLINGTON COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	323,132	170,714	152,418	362,542	181,636	180,906
UNDER 5 YEARS	28,180	14,165	14,015	24,781	12,659	12,122
UNDER 1 YEAR	5,534	2,736	2,798	5,120	2,660	2,460
1 YEAR	5,451	2,766	2,685	4,909	2,476	2,433
2 YEARS	5,401	2,709	2,692	4,963	2,540	2,423
3 YEARS	5,665	2,877	2,788	4,851	2,449	2,402
4 YEARS	6,129	3,077	3,052	4,938	2,534	2,404
5 TO 17 YEARS	89,115	46,168	42,947	82,561	42,566	39,995
5 YEARS	6,553	3,319	3,234	5,049	2,573	2,476
6 YEARS	7,009	3,644	3,365	5,083	2,620	2,463
7 YEARS	7,058	3,617	3,441	5,227	2,713	2,514
8 YEARS	7,244	3,734	3,510	5,719	2,926	2,793
9 YEARS	7,399	3,787	3,612	6,616	3,395	3,221
10 YEARS	7,384	3,824	3,560	6,356	3,203	3,153
11 YEARS	7,174	3,622	3,552	6,297	3,249	3,048
12 YEARS	7,183	3,668	3,515	6,298	3,155	3,143
13 YEARS	6,978	3,543	3,435	6,359	3,318	3,041
14 YEARS	6,477	3,295	3,182	6,693	3,374	3,319
15 YEARS	6,403	3,306	3,097	7,205	3,681	3,524
16 YEARS	5,784	2,991	2,793	7,497	3,808	3,689
17 YEARS	6,469	3,818	2,651	8,162	4,551	3,611
18 TO 24 YEARS	49,215	33,717	15,498	49,177	27,333	21,844
18 YEARS	6,146	3,981	2,165	7,965	4,598	3,367
19 YEARS	9,361	7,365	1,996	7,656	4,470	3,186
20 YEARS	8,107	6,091	2,016	7,094	4,076	3,018
21 YEARS	7,022	4,869	2,153	6,721	3,733	2,988
22 YEARS	7,322	4,765	2,557	6,666	3,605	3,061
23 YEARS	6,644	3,988	2,656	6,718	3,534	3,184
24 YEARS	4,613	2,658	1,955	6,357	3,317	3,010
25 TO 54 YEARS	117,348	58,956	58,392	145,221	71,932	73,289
25 YEARS	4,682	2,488	2,194	6,207	3,197	3,010
26 YEARS	4,629	2,343	2,286	5,953	2,959	2,994
27 YEARS	5,013	2,505	2,508	5,979	3,032	2,947
28 YEARS	4,412	2,203	2,209	5,610	2,847	2,763
29 YEARS	3,963	1,987	1,976	5,913	2,927	2,986
30 YEARS	3,917	1,910	2,007	6,072	3,010	3,062
31 YEARS	3,948	1,911	2,037	6,031	2,865	3,166
32 YEARS	3,760	1,839	1,921	6,561	3,246	3,315
33 YEARS	3,820	1,836	1,984	6,628	3,257	3,371
34 YEARS	3,839	1,901	1,938	4,971	2,422	2,549
35 YEARS	3,977	1,939	2,038	5,096	2,501	2,595
36 YEARS	3,913	1,917	1,996	5,351	2,581	2,770
37 YEARS	4,054	2,013	2,041	5,640	2,769	2,871
38 YEARS	4,211	2,139	2,072	4,785	2,366	2,419
39 YEARS	4,329	2,303	2,026	4,548	2,254	2,294
40 YEARS	4,361	2,253	2,108	4,199	2,076	2,123
41 YEARS	4,118	2,129	1,989	4,212	2,024	2,188
42 YEARS	4,092	2,014	2,078	4,137	2,076	2,061
43 YEARS	4,009	1,954	2,055	3,946	1,974	1,972
44 YEARS	3,967	1,981	1,986	3,856	1,929	1,927
45 YEARS	3,953	1,997	1,956	3,864	1,905	1,959
46 YEARS	3,836	1,877	1,959	3,803	1,915	1,888
47 YEARS	3,777	1,867	1,910	3,853	1,872	1,981
48 YEARS	3,779	1,913	1,866	3,914	1,974	1,940
49 YEARS	3,615	1,843	1,772	4,202	2,154	2,048

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	3,534	1,810	1,724	4,149	2,085	2,064
51 YEARS	3,258	1,709	1,549	3,963	1,967	1,996
52 YEARS	3,066	1,566	1,500	4,041	2,007	2,034
53 YEARS	2,785	1,428	1,357	3,880	1,875	2,005
54 YEARS	2,731	1,381	1,350	3,857	1,866	1,991
55 TO 59 YEARS	11,422	5,826	5,596	18,116	8,875	9,241
55 YEARS	2,620	1,329	1,291	3,836	1,920	1,916
56 YEARS	2,408	1,254	1,154	3,704	1,799	1,905
57 YEARS	2,369	1,198	1,171	3,577	1,753	1,824
58 YEARS	2,094	1,047	1,047	3,486	1,646	1,840
59 YEARS	1,931	998	933	3,513	1,757	1,756
60 TO 64 YEARS	8,573	4,102	4,471	14,004	6,803	7,201
60 YEARS	1,970	963	1,007	3,225	1,591	1,634
61 YEARS	1,770	864	906	2,978	1,439	1,539
62 YEARS	1,749	853	896	2,749	1,338	1,411
63 YEARS	1,540	727	813	2,621	1,270	1,351
64 YEARS	1,544	695	849	2,431	1,165	1,266
65 YEARS & OVER	19,279	7,780	11,499	28,682	11,468	17,214
65 YEARS	1,361	621	740	2,356	1,135	1,221
66 YEARS	1,361	615	746	2,150	1,017	1,133
67 YEARS	1,284	560	724	2,128	961	1,167
68 YEARS	1,178	480	698	1,888	851	1,037
69 YEARS	1,199	504	695	1,780	803	977
70 YEARS	1,143	487	656	1,644	719	925
71 YEARS	1,079	453	626	1,613	699	914
72 YEARS	1,038	446	592	1,515	639	876
73 YEARS	969	402	567	1,321	542	779
74 YEARS	958	378	580	1,289	505	784
75 YEARS	928	378	550	1,148	426	722
76 YEARS	832	338	494	1,083	413	670
77 YEARS	772	294	478	970	351	619
78 YEARS	678	247	431	879	311	568
79 YEARS	637	234	403	937	315	622
80 YEARS	591	219	372	782	277	505
81 YEARS	537	198	339	715	244	471
82 YEARS	447	150	297	608	208	400
83 YEARS	364	119	245	596	184	412
84 YEARS	335	122	213	535	149	386
85 YEARS	278	102	176	526	149	377
86 YEARS	235	78	157	444	116	328
87 YEARS	210	67	143	361	99	262
88 YEARS	170	45	125	313	85	228
89 YEARS	150	47	103	260	63	197
90 YEARS	119	41	78	205	51	154
91 YEARS	76	19	57	186	45	141
92 YEARS	58	13	45	110	32	78
93 YEARS	52	13	39	81	19	62
94 YEARS	39	7	32	80	26	54
95 YEARS	28	7	21	49	10	39
96 YEARS	20	4	16	33	11	22
97 YEARS	9	2	7	26	2	24
98 YEARS	10	4	6	12	1	11
99 YEARS	3	0	3	15	4	11
100 YEARS & OVER	131	86	45	44	6	38

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

38.1, has several nursing homes within its boundaries.

The municipalities with the lowest median age were New Hanover Township (20.7) and Wrightstown Borough (22.4). As mentioned earlier in this report, these municipalities are heavily populated with military personnel, which would account for the young age of their residents.

Black Population

In 1970, the black populaton in the county represented 8.7% of the total population. By 1980, black representation had increased by 61.5% to 12.5% of the total population, 35% below the 19.2% in 1980 for the SMSA.

In terms of absolute numbers, Willingboro Township acquired the greatest gain, adding 10,364 persons to its 1970 black population of 4,738. In 1980, Willingboro had the largest black population, not only in terms of absolute numbers, but also in terms of percentage of municipality's population (37.8%).*

Pemberton Township's black population increased from 2,839 to 5,984, changing the black portion of the township's population from 14.4% in 1970 to 20.1% in 1980.

The black populaton in Maple Shade Township increased by 1451% from 1970 to 1980. In absolute terms, this amounts to only 740 persons, however, and in 1980 blacks represented 3.9% of the township's total population.

Delran Township's black population increased by 640.5%, but still blacks accounted for only 5.8% of the township's total population. The 396.4% increase in the black population of Lumberton Township only expanded black representation in the township to 5.3%.

Geographic assimilation of the increased black population varies. In Willingboro, the increased black population was fairly well dispersed throughout the municipality. However, this does not hold true for the other municipalities which experienced large increases in their black population.

In Maple Shade Township, for example, 81% of the black population was located in one of the township's fourteen census blocks. This particular block contained mostly rental units, with a median monthly contract rent of $260. Of the 338 units for rent, 223, or 66%, of the them had been vacant for more than two months.

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* For an interesting discussion of the integration process and other social issues which arose in Levitt's large development located in willingboro, the leader is referred to The Levittowners: Ways of Life and Politics in a New Suburban Community by Herbert J. Gans (Pantheon Books, N.Y.: 1967), pp. 371-5.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	323,132
1980 POPULATION	362,542
% CHANGE 1970-1980	12.2
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	294,970
1980 POPULATION	317,071
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	28,162
1980 POPULATION	45,471
% CHANGE 1970-1980	61.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	323,132	100.0	ALL RACES	362,542	100.0
WHITE	292,461	90.5	WHITE	306,987	84.7
BLACK	28,162	8.7	BLACK	45,471	12.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	242	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	510	0.1
			ESKIMO	5	0.0
			ALEUT	1	0.0
JAPANESE	606	0.2	JAPANESE	700	0.2
CHINESE	304	0.1	CHINESE	699	0.2
FILIPINO	245	0.1	FILIPINO	844	0.2
KOREAN	232	0.1	KOREAN	1,165	0.3
			ASIAN INDIAN	801	0.2
			VIETNAMESE	158	0.0
HAWAIIAN	62	0.0	HAWAIIAN	89	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	46	0.0
			SAMOAN	11	0.0
OTHER	818	0.3	OTHER	5,055	1.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The black population in Delran Township was similarly clustered. Seventy-four percent of the black population resided in one census block (out of nine blocks in the township) which, like Maple Shade, contained a large number of rental units. Here the vacancy rate was even higher. Of the 256 units available for rent, 86% of them had been vacant for more than two months. The median monthly contract rent was lower than that of Maple Shade: $234.

Municipalities with a Declining Black Population

Declines in municipal black population were much smaller than the increases. Percentage-wise, four municipalities experienced large declines, ranging from a 31.6% decrease to a 100% decrease: Riverton Borough (32.6%), Delanco Township (55.2%), Bass River Township (66.7%), Washington Township (66.7%), Mansfield Township (72.4%), and Medford Lakes Borough (100.0%). However, all had a small number of blacks in their communities, making any change calculated on a percentage basis appear large.

In terms of absolute numbers, Burlington City's black population declined by 447 persons, the largest decline in the county. However, fewer blacks left the municipality than whites, resulting in only a slight decline in the percentage of blacks in the population: 22.9% in 1970, 22.5% in 1980.

New Hanover Township experienced a decline in its black population of 243 persons. But since the municipality's total population declined at a faster rate, the black population actually increased its portion of the total population, from 15.4% in 1970 to 27.8% in 1980. This change is also reflected in the labor force status (see Table 14, page 49). The decrease in armed forces personnel was larger for the total population than it was for the black population.

A decline of 201 persons in Mount Holly Township did not significantly affect the racial distribution in that township. In 1970, 15.2% of Mount Holly Township's population was black. In 1980, the blacks represented 16% of the population.

Population Changes in Other Racial Groups

During the ten-year period, the racial composition of the county changed. In 1970, the white race represented 90.5% of the population. By 1980 this share was reduced to 84.7%. As discussed in the previous section, the black race increased its share of the total population by almost 4%: from 8.7% in 1970 to 12.5% in 1980. While these two races combined still represent 97.2% of the population, it was a declining share, having accounted for 99.2% of the population in 1970.

The 1980 census expanded the number of racial groups to 14, up from 9 groups in 1970. Despite this increased detail, Burlington County's third largest racial group is still

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	28,162	8.7	362,542	45,471	12.5
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	815	3	0.4	1,344	1	0.1
BEVERLY CITY	3,105	581	18.7	2,919	565	19.4
BORDENTOWN CITY	4,490	657	14.6	4,441	617	13.9
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	7,303	246	3.4	7,170	330	4.6
BURLINGTON CITY	11,991	2,748	22.9	10,246	2,301	22.5
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	10,612	1,379	13.0	11,527	2,170	18.8
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,190	691	21.7	3,867	913	23.6
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	16,962	926	5.5	16,072	884	5.5
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	4,157	29	0.7	3,730	13	0.3
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	10,040	116	1.2	14,811	859	5.8
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,284	97	4.2	3,814	286	7.5
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	7,412	347	4.7	9,273	1,219	13.1
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	13,477	71	0.5	21,508	427	2.0
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	615	201	32.7	597	165	27.6
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	8,560	664	7.8	9,084	638	7.0
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	2,990	19	0.6	3,236	33	1.0
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	3,945	56	1.4	5,236	278	5.3
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,597	29	1.1	2,523	8	0.3
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	16,464	51	0.3	20,525	791	3.9
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	8,292	14	0.2	17,622	67	0.4
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	4,792	1	0.0	4,958	0	0.0
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	15,577	1,040	6.7	15,596	919	5.9
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	12,713	1,931	15.2	10,818	1,730	16.0
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	11,221	367	3.3	17,614	806	4.6
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	27,410	4,212	15.4	14,258	3,969	27.8
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	9,858	1,011	10.3	9,050	1,252	13.8
PALMYRA BOROUGH	6,969	831	11.9	7,085	818	11.5
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	1,344	44	3.3	1,198	85	7.1
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	19,754	2,839	14.4	29,720	5,984	20.1
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	8,616	208	2.4	7,941	205	2.6
RIVERTON BOROUGH	3,412	117	3.4	3,068	80	2.6
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	1,318	50	3.8	4,537	91	2.0
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	4,982	56	1.1	8,808	51	0.6
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,244	23	1.0	2,691	27	1.0
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	2,103	116	5.5	6,236	113	1.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	673	6	0.9	808	2	0.2
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,680	731	27.3	3,383	712	21.0
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	43,414	4,738	10.9	39,912	15,102	37.8
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	2,032	177	8.7	2,285	163	7.1
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	2,719	739	27.2	3,031	797	26.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

classified as "Other," although this category only encompasses 1.4% of the total population.

Ancestry Groups

At the turn of the century the nation received a flood of immigrants, mostly European, although the flow of immigrants has since been greatly reduced. New Jersey's proximity to the major port of entry, New York City, meant that many of these new arrivals settled in the state. The assimilation of these newcomers into the populous can be seen by examining the census information on ancestry groups.

Ancestry groups are divided into three major categories: single ancestry, multiple ancestry, and ancestry group not specified. Since the single ancestry group consists mainly of European countries, which are almost wholly of the white race, those of other races would, by necessity, be included in the remaining two ancestral groups.

Forces which act against assimilation are language barriers, discrimination, religion, economic position, length of time since immigration, and the desire to maintain one's ethnic heritage.

Almost 50% of the population in 1980 stated that they were of a single ancestry. The largest of these groups was the one of German ancestry (14.3%), followed in descending order by those of English decent (14.1%), Italian decent (13.1%), and Irish decent (12.45%). Together, they accounted for almost 27% of this 50%.

The multiple ancestry group described 39.1% of the population. Not surprising, the English, German, and Irish were well-represented in this category as well. The "Italian and Other Group(s)," however, constitutes a smaller percentage than would be expected. Perhaps this is an indication that the Italian population was less likely to intermarry or that their immigration was more recent.

The remaining category, "Ancestry Group Not Specified" consists of two sub-categories: "Other" and "Not Reported." Of these two, the "Not Reported" category is twice as large as the "Other" category.

Table 9 provides information on persons of Spanish origin: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other. While only 2.5% of Burlington County's populaton fell into this category, more than half were of Puerto Rican heritage, or 1.4% of the total population.

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Burlington County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	362,542	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,386	0.4
ENGLISH	25,499	7.0
FRENCH	2,385	0.7
GERMAN	25,941	7.2
GREEK	885	0.2
HUNGARIAN	2,349	0.6
IRISH	22,531	6.2
ITALIAN	23,685	6.5
NORWEGIAN	476	0.1
POLISH	9,211	2.5
PORTUGUESE	567	0.2
RUSSIAN	3,200	0.9
SCOTTISH	1,996	0.6
SWEDISH	1,016	0.3
UKRAINIAN	897	0.2
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	58,913	16.2
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	141,684	39.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	15,456	4.3
NOT REPORTED	24,465	6.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	53,502	14.8
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	13,228	3.6
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	65,804	18.2
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	62,865	17.3
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	22,353	6.2
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	15,153	4.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Burlington County

ALL PERSONS	362,542	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	353,377	97.5
SPANISH ORIGIN	9,165	2.5
MEXICAN	1,160	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	5,106	1.4
CUBAN	300	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,599	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Household Size and Composition

During the ten-year period, household size for the county decreased from 3.48 persons per household to 3.01. Household size decreased for all municipalities except two: Bass River Township, increasing from 2.71 to 2.75, and Shamong Township, increasing from 3.26 to 3.34.

The smallest households in the county were in Maple Shade Township (2.36) and the largest were in Willingboro Township (3.65). Southampton Township had the largest reduction in household size, dropping from 3.42 in 1970 to 2.50 in 1980.

Municipal household size is greatly influenced by the type of houing units available and the age of the population, since desirable room density is probably fairly uniform. Thus, the desire or need for more space exerts a strong influence or shifts in population when the household size increases.

Changes in the household size in the county reflected the lower birth rate and an aging population. Another influence was the changing pattern of the marital status of the population.

In 1970, Burlington County had a large number of single males, due to the presence of military installations. This fact, therefore, distorts comparisons between 1970 and 1980 for the male population of the county.

The female population provides a better insight into the changes that have occurred over the ten-year period. The percentage of the female population that was single increased while the percentage of the female population that was married decreased. In addition, increases occurred in the remaining categories of "Separated," "Widowed," and "Divorced," with the "Divorced" category showing the largest increase of the three. Clearly, the population was postponing marriage and those that were marrying were more likely to become divorced or separated.

The reduced birth rate, which occurred over the ten-year period, is evident in the reduction by 3.4 percentage points for the "Other Relative" in the family household, all persons category of Table 30.

Persons under 18 years old were more likely to be living with one parent in 1980 than in 1970. Table 30 indicates that for persons under 18 years old, 13.5% were living in a household classified as "In Other Family (Male or Female Householder, No spouse Present)," compared to 8% in 1970. This trend was further supported by the increase in the percentage of the population classified as "Householder" in th family household category, although persons over 65 years of age also played an important role in the increase.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
BURLINGTON COUNTY	84,788	114,890	74,653	92,370	28,110	16,216	3.48	3.01
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	297	489	217	376	10	0	2.71	2.75
BEVERLY CITY	934	982	750	742	0	0	3.32	2.97
BORDENTOWN CITY	1,526	1,761	1,193	1,168	79	34	2.89	2.50
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,223	2,467	1,951	1,933	259	293	3.17	2.79
BURLINGTON CITY	3,836	3,783	3,058	2,680	153	54	3.09	2.69
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,078	3,858	2,720	2,989	255	283	3.37	2.91
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	608	735	530	634	1,140	1,538	3.37	3.17
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	4,175	4,600	3,984	4,214	149	131	4.03	3.47
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	1,314	1,282	1,133	1,027	0	31	3.16	2.89
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	2,967	4,768	2,602	3,896	13	8	3.39	3.10
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	757	1,473	638	999	8	6	3.01	2.59
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	2,154	3,374	1,885	2,522	0	0	3.44	2.75
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	3,787	6,748	3,375	5,609	112	101	3.53	3.17
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	189	184	152	155	0	0	3.25	3.24
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	2,715	3,307	2,289	2,489	42	15	3.14	2.74
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	914	1,125	783	905	25	0	3.24	2.88
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	1,226	2,002	1,063	1,426	27	122	3.20	2.55
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	741	827	651	688	0	0	3.50	3.05
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	5,338	8,576	4,441	5,468	103	289	3.07	2.36
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	2,388	5,514	2,150	4,616	25	112	3.46	3.18
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	1,257	1,483	1,172	1,323	0	0	3.81	3.34
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	4,616	5,268	3,954	4,271	388	451	3.29	2.87
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	3,860	3,679	3,164	2,828	161	135	3.25	2.90
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	2,845	5,429	2,671	4,570	213	336	3.87	3.18
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,174	1,107	1,121	1,046	22,936	10,550	3.81	3.35
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,524	2,784	2,363	2,412	6	0	3.90	3.25
PALMYRA BOROUGH	2,199	2,707	1,779	1,878	6	0	3.17	2.62
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	471	450	399	316	0	0	2.85	2.66
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	5,580	8,979	4,957	7,613	422	351	3.46	3.27
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	2,765	2,884	2,239	2,163	81	11	3.08	2.75
RIVERTON BOROUGH	1,052	1,088	866	800	64	64	3.18	2.76
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	404	1,343	332	1,179	0	47	3.26	3.34
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,441	3,518	1,241	2,767	59	5	3.42	2.50
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	652	844	551	709	39	32	3.38	3.15
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	578	1,808	516	1,637	8	3	3.62	3.45
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	219	271	170	210	0	16	3.07	2.92
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	687	1,115	648	985	0	18	3.90	3.02
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	10,244	10,915	9,996	10,005	33	33	4.23	3.65
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	274	377	244	291	1,164	1,147	3.17	3.02
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	779	986	705	831	130	0	3.32	3.07

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	123,791	100.0	138,451	100.0
SINGLE	44,531	36.0	44,426	32.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	73,112	59.1	82,352	59.5
SEPARATED	1,965	1.6	3,712	2.7
WIDOWED	2,445	2.0	2,817	2.0
DIVORCED	1,738	1.4	5,144	3.7
FEMALE:	107,179	100.0	139,613	100.0
SINGLE	21,999	20.5	32,285	23.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	69,875	65.2	80,906	58.0
SEPARATED	2,519	2.4	4,657	3.3
WIDOWED	10,336	9.6	14,082	10.1
DIVORCED	2,450	2.3	7,683	5.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	323,132	100.0	362,542	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	74,653	23.1	92,370	25.5
SPOUSE	67,008	20.7	78,127	21.5
OTHER RELATIVES	140,080	43.4	145,402	40.1
NONRELATIVES	3,146	1.0	3,362	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,094	1.3	10,263	2.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	6,041	1.9	12,257	3.4
NONRELATIVES			4,545	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	4,318	1.3	5,440	1.5
OTHER	23,792	7.4	10,776	3.0

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	117,295	100.0	107,342	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	155	0.1	105	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	101,485	86.5	84,914	79.1
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	9,355	8.0	14,441	13.5
OTHER RELATIVES	3,946	3.4	5,423	5.1
NONRELATIVES	663	0.6	1,341	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	465	0.4	253	0.2
OTHER	1,226	1.0	865	0.8

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	19,279	100.0	28,682	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	6,156	31.9	9,770	34.1
SPOUSE	3,397	17.6	5,772	20.1
OTHER RELATIVES	3,990	20.7	4,366	15.2
NONRELATIVES	452	2.3	152	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	961	5.0	1,357	4.7
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,711	14.1	4,805	16.8
NONRELATIVES			273	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,500	7.8	2,140	7.5
OTHER	112	0.6	47	0.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

For persons over 65 years of age, the ten-year period indicates that a larger percentage of this group were able to maintain their own households and were less likely to be living in a family household with other relatives or nonrelatives. There was also a slight drop in the percentage residing in group quarters. Because of the emphasis on de-institutionalization and the increased availability of needed services, the elderly were better able to maintain their own households.

EDUCATION

The years between 1970 and 1980 showed a marked increase in nursery school enrollment. In 1970 only 1.7% of the population over three years of age were enrolled in nursery school. By 1980, 4.3% of the population over three years of age were enrolled. Since the number of children in the "Under 5 Years" age group experienced a large decline over the past ten years, the enrollment in nursery schools appears to have almost tripled, if one uses the "Under 5 Years" classification in Table 10 as an approximation for the eligible population. This increased enrollment is caused not only by the desire for education, but also by the need and desire for women, who formerly remained at home with young children, to work outside the home.

The changes in enrollment for kindergarten and elementary and high school are more a factor of changes in the population of age groups since schooling is compulsory until age 16.

College enrollment doubled from 1970 to 1980, although the traditional age group for college, 18 to 24 years, decreased. However, the college enrollment figures do not have age constraints and included all age groups.

The years of school completed increased during the ten-year period. In 1980, 74.3% of persons over 25 years of age had completed four years of high school, up from 59.6% in 1970. The largest increase, however, occurred in the completion of one to three years of college: up 109.02% over the period. More than one-third of county's population over the age of 25 had at least some college, with 18.4% having four-years or more of college education.

The increased level of education in the county can be attributed to several factors. The demand for unskilled workers has been diminishing while the demand for workers with more technically oriented skills has increased. The higher unemployment rate increased job competition and many felt that attaining a higher level of education would enhance their job opportunities.

Many who are attending college are returning students, either having been in the labor force for a number of years and feel a need to upgrade their skills, or are re-entering the work force after an absence of several years and feel a need to enhance their job skills. Others return to college for re-training

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	96,101	103,927	8.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	1,661	4,463	168.7
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	64,122	54,513	-15.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	22,067	28,313	28.3
COLLEGE	8,251	16,638	101.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	156,661	206,050	31.5
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	33,006	24,240	-26.6
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	30,243	28,631	-5.3
4 YEARS	58,134	82,699	42.3
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	15,568	32,540	109.0
4 OR MORE YEARS	19,710	37,940	92.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	59.6	74.3	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

in a new field.

Access to a college education also improved during the period. Burlington County has established a two-year community college with several satellite campuses, offering an affordable education close to home. In addition, Glassboro, Monmouth, and Trenton State colleges, as well as Rutgers University, among others, offer courses in the county.

The increased population in the county may have affected the education level attained statistics. Many of the larger increases occurred in areas with high median home values and high contract rents, thus attracting persons with a higher income. Generally, a higher income correlates with a higher educational level.

LABOR FORCE

Participation in the labor force, both military and civilian increased from 51% of the population over 16 years of age in 1970 to 60% in 1980.

For the males in the population, the armed forces decreased in importance, although this figure is distorted by the military installations in the county. An increased number and percentage of men were not in the labor force in 1980, possibly a reflection of the increased enrollment in institutions of higher learning. Unemployment among males doubled during the period, from 3.1% in 1970 to 6.2% in 1980, following the national trend.

While male participation in the labor force decreased, female participation increased from 40% in 1970 to 53% in 1980. The number of females in the armed forces increased dramatically during the period: 389 in 1970 to 2,107 in 1980. Female unemployment in 1980 was 7.9%, up from 5.3% in 1970, although the gap between the male unemployment rate and the female unemployment rate appeared to be narrowing.

The percentage of black females in the labor force was higher in both 1970 (52%) and 1980 (63%) than for the total female population. However, black male participation was sever percentage points lower in 1970 and four percentage points lower in 1980 than the total male population. The unemployment rates for both sexes in 1980 were considerably higher than for the total population: 11% for black males and 12% for black females. The unemployment rate for black males more than doubled from its 1970 rate of 4.7%, while unemployment among black females remained faily constant at 12%, still the highest unemployment rate among the population as a whole.

Occupation Groups

Changes in the occupation groups for the county between 1970 and 1980 are difficult to determine since new occupational class-

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	117,345	134,722
ARMED FORCES	30,045	13,987
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	70,500	94,590
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	60.1	70.2
EMPLOYED	68,305	88,688
UNEMPLOYED	2,195	5,902
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	6.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16,800	26,145
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100,529	136,059
ARMED FORCES	389	2,107
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	40,680	70,118
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	40.5	51.5
EMPLOYED	38,533	64,607
UNEMPLOYED	2,147	5,511
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3	7.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	59,460	63,834
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	10,867	16,728
ARMED FORCES	4,412	3,545
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,174	9,310
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	38.4	55.7
EMPLOYED	3,979	8,290
UNEMPLOYED	195	1,020
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7	11.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,281	3,873
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,170	15,143
ARMED FORCES	54	766
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,680	8,754
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	51.3	57.8
EMPLOYED	3,231	7,707
UNEMPLOYED	449	1,047
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.2	12.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,436	5,623

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Burlington County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	153,295	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	40,677	26.5
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	19,465	12.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	21,212	13.8
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	50,908	33.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,140	3.4
SALES	16,934	11.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	28,834	18.8
SERVICE:	18,278	11.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	598	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	2,994	2.0
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	14,686	9.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,483	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	18,896	12.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	23,053	15.0
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	10,867	7.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	6,590	4.3
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	5,596	3.7

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	106,838	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	18,870	17.7
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	10,421	9.8
SALES WORKERS	9,383	8.8
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	20,530	19.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	15,938	14.9
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	12,333	11.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3,990	3.7
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3,316	3.1
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	710	0.7
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	591	0.6
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	10,057	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	699	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

ifications were substituted for the ones used in 1970. This report will focus on the differences between Burlington County and the SMSA to which it belongs.

When compared to the SMSA, Burlington County was above the SMSA in all occupations except technicians and related support personnel. The largest occupational group was administrative support, including clerical, accounting for 18.8% of the population.

In examining the occupational groupings by municipalities, administrative support occupations, which includes clerical workers, were well-represented in all communities. Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations represented approximately 20% of the labor force residing in Evesham Township, Medford Township, Medford Lakes Borough, and Mount Laurel Township. Professional specialty occupations claimed almost 25% of the labor force of Moorestown Township.

A high concentration of service occupations existed in New Hanover Township (25.0%) and Wrightstown Borough (30.1%), both having a high military population. Wrightstown Borough also claimed a high concentration of administrative support workers, a category which also includes clerical personnel (29.65%).

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations provided a significant portion of the employment for residents of Bass River Township (22.4%), Delanco Township (18.5%), Hainesport Township (16.2%), Shamong Township (16.7%), and Washington Township (14.3%).

Commuting Flows

Commuting flows, like the location quotient and local jobs to resident labor force ratio, both discussed in the beginning of this report, are another indication of an area's place in the hierarchy of cities. If out-going commuters represent a small percentage of the work force, it can be assumed that development has taken place to the point where the area is able to provide jobs for its residents.

As discussed earlier, Burlington County, as a whole, can still be classified as a suburban area in 1980, given the ratio of local jobs to resident labor force of 0.46, although this is up from 0.38 in 1970. The commuting flows provide further substantiation.

In 1970, approximately 43,000 workers commuted to jobs outside the county. By 1980 this figure increased to 63,000. The county's link to the central city of Philadelphia had also changed. In 1970, about 15,000 commuters worked in Philadelphia. This figure increased by 1,500 to 16,500 in 1980.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	133,116	166,594
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	112,722	152,414
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	20,394	14,180
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	15.3	8.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	88,007	115,098
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	69,250	89,218
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	61.4	58.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	78.7	77.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	43,472	63,196
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	18,757	25,880
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.43	0.41

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	112,722	100.0	152,414	100.0	88,007	100.0	115,098	100.0
BURLINGTON	69,250	61.4	89,218	58.5	69,250	78.7	89,218	77.5
ATLANTIC	392	0.3	1,066	0.7	339	0.4	456	0.4
CAMDEN	12,578	11.2	21,004	13.8	7,654	8.7	12,840	11.2
CUMBERLAND	127	0.1	195	0.1	-	-	52	0.0
ESSEX	240	0.2	331	0.2	-	-	50	0.0
GLOUCESTER	789	0.7	1,364	0.9	616	0.7	1,744	1.5
MERCER	6,380	5.7	9,805	6.4	2,455	2.8	2,123	1.8
MIDDLESEX	510	0.5	1,215	0.8	120	0.1	258	0.2
MONMOUTH	192	0.2	579	0.4	354	0.4	284	0.2
MORRIS	-	-	173	0.1	-	-	196	0.2
OCEAN	346	0.3	1,123	0.7	1,487	1.7	1,544	1.3
SALEM	124	0.1	253	0.2	-	-	115	0.1
SOMERSET	-	-	118	0.1	-	-	34	0.0
UNION	257	0.2	137	0.1	-	-	10	0.0
NEW YORK CITY NY	672	0.6	1,089	0.7	207	0.2	142	0.1
BUCKS PA	2,342	2.1	3,197	2.1	1,657	1.9	1,800	1.6
CHESTER PA	119	0.1	128	0.1	75	0.1	90	0.1
DELAWARE PA	365	0.3	752	0.5	193	0.2	387	0.3
MONTGOMERY PA	1,146	1.0	1,745	1.1	398	0.5	503	0.4
PHILADELPHIA PA	14,934	13.2	16,460	10.8	1,914	2.2	2,093	2.0
OTHER AREAS	1,959	1.7	2,462	1.6	1,288	1.5	1,159	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The ten-year period saw Camden County forge ahead of Philadelphia County in attracting workers from Burlington County. Again, this was the result of the decentralization-concentration process which was mentioned earlier.

The economic effect of Mercer County on Burlington County and the Philadelphia-NJ SMSA could also be seen in the commuting flows. Mercer County ranked third in 1980, as it did in 1970, being the destination of 9,805 Burlington County commuters, up approximately 50% from 1970. The state capitol, Trenton, is located in Mercer County and this, undoubtedly, contributed to the importance of Mercer County as a destination.

Commuting by automobile will probably continue its upward trend. As workers move to the suburbs, away from the more densely populated areas, public transportation becomes less available. Suburbanites, generally placing a higher value on the time factor involved in commuting than on the economies offered by public tranportation, prefer to travel to work by automobile, as has been shown by transportation studies. *

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income

After adjusting the 1969 median family income to 1979 dollars, the median income for Burlington County families increased by $1,340, or 6.1%. In 1969, the modal income range was $15,000 to $24,999, or $28,950 to $48,247 in 1979 dollars. ** The model income range in 1979 was $30,000 to $34,999. However, the sizes of the ranges differ from 1969 to 1979, making an accurate comparison impossible.

The per capita income for county residents increased by 21% to $7,671, after adjustment to 1979 dollars. However, these increases cannot be attributed solely to an improved standard of living.

Median family income is influenced by, among other things, the number of wage-earners. Of all the famililies in Burlington County, 58.2% had two wage earners in the family in 1980. These families have a mean income which is $8,395 above the mean income for a family with one wage earner. When the number of families with two or more wage earners increases, it follows that median family income will also increase.

Burlington County per capita income increased by $1,306 to $7,671 (1979 dollars), below the national per capita income increase of $2,129 to $8,371. Eliminating other factors, the total

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* James Heilbrun, Urban Economics and Public Policy (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981), pp. 197-212.

** The mode is the most frequently occurring value of class.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Burlington County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	92,864	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,291	1.4
$2,500 TO $4,999	2,191	2.4
$5,000 TO $7,499	3,702	4.0
$7,500 TO $9,999	4,914	5.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	5,650	6.1
$12,500 TO $14,999	5,359	5.8
$15,000 TO $17,499	6,615	7.1
$17,500 TO $19,999	6,789	7.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	7,898	8.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	6,731	7.2
$25,000 TO $27,499	6,875	7.4
$27,500 TO $29,999	5,702	6.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	9,550	10.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	6,875	7.4
$40,000 TO $49,999	7,080	7.6
$50,000 TO $74,999	4,454	4.8
$75,000 OR MORE	1,188	1.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	23,251	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	75,186	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,234	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	973	1.3
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,490	2.0
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,947	2.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	2,423	3.2
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,137	4.2
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,808	5.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	4,548	6.0
$8,000 TO $8,999	5,065	6.7
$9,000 TO $9,999	5,609	7.5
$10,000 TO $11,999	10,877	14.5
$12,000 TO $14,999	13,434	17.9
$15,000 TO $24,999	17,008	22.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	3,224	4.3
$50,000 AND OVER	409	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,353	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,911	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

income would increase if the percentage of workers in the labor force increased and the percentage of non-workers (i.e., those who are too young to be in the labor force and those who chose not to be) decreased. This trend of increased per capita income, is expected to continue, a result of a larger participation by the population in the labor force and smaller family size, which reduces the number of non-workers.

Other factors which must be considered include the indexing of Social Security payments to the Consumer Price Index, changes in social programs, and changes in the minimum wage.

Table 16 shows the per capita income and median family income for the various municipalities. Moorestown Township had the highest per capita income: $11,417. This is more than 50% higher than the mean per capita income for the county ($7,367). Riverton Borough ($9,571), Medford Lakes Borough ($9,510) ranked ranked second, and third respectively. The same rankings applied applied to median family income as well.

Low median family incomes (and low per capita incomes as well) were concentrated in the municipalities dominated by military personnel: Wrightstown Borough ($10,010), New Hanover Township ($12,237), and North Hanover Township ($16,164). Military personnel do, however, receive many non-monetary benefits which improve their standard of living.

Shamong Township experienced a 41% increase in median family income increasing by $7,244. The large increase in population apparently consisted of persons which a higher income than had been residing in the township. Two other high-growth areas, Tabernacle Township and Medford Township had similar experiences.

Poverty

The poverty rate in Burlington County remained constant at 6.3% for the ten year period. However, the percentage of persons over 65 years of age below the poverty level was substantially reduced from 16.5% in 1969 to 7.3% in 1979. Much of this improvement came about because Social Security payments were pegged to the Consumer Price Index and other programs to aid the elderly were instituted.

Table 18 indicates that, in 1979, 5.1% of Burlington County families were classified as poverty level or below. This is only a slight improvement from the 1969 level of 5.2%, but becomes more impressive when the increased unemployment rate is taken into account. When Burlington County's poverty rate (5.1%) is compared to the national poverty rates for the population (not families) of 17.6% in 1970 and 18.1% in 1980, Burlington County's rates appear moderate.

Pemberton Borough had the highest poverty rate: 14.5%. This municipality also experienced the greatest increase in poverty during the ten-year period, having a rate of 6.5% in

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Burlington County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
BURLINGTON COUNTY	6,365	7,671	20.5	21,911	23,251	6.1	5.2	5.1
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	4,985	6,452	29.4	14,049	16,544	17.8	7.7	8.6
BEVERLY CITY	5,541	6,001	8.3	18,712	17,778	-5.0	11.6	13.9
BORDENTOWN CITY	6,761	7,929	17.3	19,865	20,481	3.1	8.0	5.3
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	7,374	8,003	8.5	22,912	23,968	4.6	2.1	2.4
BURLINGTON CITY	5,664	6,463	14.1	16,578	19,264	3.8	6.7	7.8
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,445	7,055	9.5	21,189	22,270	5.1	5.7	6.9
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,187	6,620	27.6	21,560	24,395	13.2	2.7	2.5
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	7,633	9,296	21.8	28,937	30,544	5.6	4.5	2.1
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	6,678	7,005	4.9	20,852	22,396	7.4	1.3	4.8
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	6,797	7,943	16.9	22,482	25,452	13.2	2.6	3.9
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	6,172	8,491	37.6	19,118	23,209	21.4	4.5	2.3
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	6,664	8,392	25.9	22,462	21,998	-2.1	3.7	4.7
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	6,667	8,628	29.4	23,447	28,016	19.5	3.0	2.4
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	5,366	6,286	17.1	19,796	20,000	1.0	3.4	10.4
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	6,093	7,396	21.4	20,142	21,328	5.9	5.5	5.5
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	6,197	6,684	7.9	19,885	20,265	1.9	5.0	5.5
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	6,451	7,570	17.3	20,155	20,897	3.7	5.6	6.6
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,183	7,988	29.2	19,493	23,477	20.4	8.6	4.8
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	6,688	7,934	18.6	20,603	19,973	-3.1	3.5	5.1
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	7,483	9,557	27.7	24,346	29,878	22.7	2.2	2.7
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	7,985	9,510	19.1	28,148	31,561	12.1	3.0	2.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	8,240	11,417	23.6	28,276	30,619	8.3	3.1	2.4
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	5,994	6,971	16.3	19,097	20,098	5.2	9.6	10.5
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	7,184	9,267	29.0	26,991	30,051	11.3	3.7	2.4
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	5,132	5,207	1.5	13,474	12,237	-9.2	5.2	10.8
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	4,416	5,361	21.4	15,615	16,164	3.5	9.2	4.9
PALMYRA BOROUGH	6,287	7,924	26.0	20,811	22,709	9.1	5.9	6.1
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	6,405	6,445	0.6	16,941	17,961	6.0	6.5	14.5
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	5,253	5,656	7.7	17,098	17,937	4.9	8.1	9.9
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	6,105	6,840	12.0	18,745	19,663	4.9	7.1	4.5
RIVERTON BOROUGH	7,679	9,571	24.6	23,188	28,271	21.9	4.2	4.4
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	5,436	7,321	34.7	17,571	24,815	41.2	9.3	5.8
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	5,652	7,681	35.9	18,759	19,042	1.5	8.2	4.5
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,102	7,405	21.3	21,323	21,834	2.4	8.3	6.9
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	5,119	6,965	36.1	18,273	23,601	29.2	4.7	5.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,369	5,561	27.3	15,922	17,026	6.9	21.6	12.9
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	6,201	8,538	37.7	23,879	25,065	5.0	8.1	4.2
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	6,423	7,409	15.4	26,045	25,702	-1.3	3.7	3.4
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	2,795	4,083	46.1	19,803	20,417	3.1	5.8	10.0
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	3,820	3,864	1.1	11,194	10,010	-10.6	13.7	12.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Burlington County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	4,233	22,225	22,066	19,302	8,672	6,741	9,625	92,864
LESS THAN $2,500	231	432	266	147	78	50	87	1,291
$2,500 TO $4,999	267	669	386	317	118	128	306	2,191
$5,000 TO $7,499	501	783	511	314	121	286	1,186	3,702
$7,500 TO $9,999	579	1,264	696	395	277	285	1,418	4,914
$10,000 TO $12,49	501	1,504	1,041	517	388	494	1,205	5,650
$12,500 TO $14,99	443	1,499	1,022	682	388	456	869	5,359
$15,000 TO $17,49	437	2,085	1,343	910	504	462	814	6,615
$17,500 TO $19,99	438	1,982	1,563	1,025	553	596	632	6,789
$20,000 TO $22,49	321	2,440	2,115	1,371	606	490	555	7,898
$22,500 TO $24,99	155	1,931	1,746	1,242	662	454	541	6,731
$25,000 TO $27,49	112	1,848	1,859	1,509	715	467	365	6,875
$27,500 TO $29,99	87	1,282	1,502	1,473	609	393	356	5,702
$30,000 TO $34,99	122	2,121	2,743	2,535	951	686	392	9,550
$35,000 TO $39,99	17	1,123	1,971	2,115	766	553	330	6,875
$40,000 TO $49,99	6	755	1,914	2,546	1,049	500	310	7,080
$50,000 TO $74,99	16	410	1,059	1,775	645	349	200	4,454
$75,000 OR MORE	0	97	329	429	182	92	59	1,188
MEDIAN	$12,712	$20,916	$25,463	$29,574	$27,031	$23,180	$14,256	$23,251

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Burlington County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	18,658	6.3
1979	21,745	6.3

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,947	16.5
1979	1,921	7.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1969. However, many of those living in Pemberton Borough were military personnel with their dependents living off-base and receiving non-monetary benefits, as discussed earlier. This would also apply to New Hanover Township, North Hanover Township, and Wrightstown Township.

Fieldsboro Township also had a statistically significant increase: from 3.4% in 1969 to 10.4% in 1979. Because of its small population, however, the change tends to appear larger.

Although Washington Township reduced its 21.6% poverty rate to 12.9% in 1979, that rate is also high. The small population base in this municipality, like that of Fieldsboro, would tend to exaggerate any change, however, and caution must be used when examining such changes.

An increased poverty rate in some communities could result when the number of more affluent families is reduced, which frequently occurs in older communities. This could be a factor in the increased poverty rates of Beverly City (13.9%) and Mount Holly Township (10.5%). Easy access to and availability of social services is another factor to consider when examining poverty in Mount Holly Township, the county seat.

Householder Age and Income

Table 18 shows age of householder was a factor in family income. For Burlington County, the 45 to 54 years group had the highest income, the median being $29,574. For this age group, there would be a higher likelihood of two or more wage earners, since children would be older and the need for financing college educations would be greater. The primary wage earner in this age group would be reaping the financial benefits of seniority and increasing experience.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Changes in the number of housing units coincides with shifts in the population. Population growth in an area cannot occur unless desirable housing is available. Therefore, population shifts occur because of two factors: the population's desire to move to a certain general location and the availability of housing in this general location.

With the exception of two municipalities, the percentage increase in housing units exceeded the percentage increase in population. The two exceptions are Chesterfield Township and Shamong Township. The small population base, coupled with household size, may have effected the outcome in these two instances. Overall, Burlington County had a 37.5% increase in its housing stock, increasing from 88,175 in 1970 to 121,231 in 1980.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
BURLINGTON COUNTY	88,175	121,231	37.5	87,710	120,888	3.3	5.0
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	347	639	84.1	334	591	11.1	17.3
BEVERLY CITY	955	1,037	8.6	955	1,036	2.2	5.2
BORDENTOWN CITY	1,585	1,851	16.8	1,582	1,850	3.5	4.8
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,252	2,520	11.9	2,252	2,519	1.3	2.1
BURLINGTON CITY	4,025	4,100	1.9	4,025	4,099	4.6	7.7
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,185	4,206	32.1	3,184	4,206	3.3	8.3
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	631	760	20.4	631	757	3.6	2.9
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	4,229	4,672	10.5	4,220	4,672	1.1	1.5
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	1,348	1,313	-2.6	1,348	1,310	2.5	2.1
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	3,157	5,093	61.3	3,156	5,087	5.8	6.3
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	789	1,556	97.2	784	1,511	3.4	2.5
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	2,225	3,502	57.4	2,224	3,502	3.1	3.7
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	3,899	7,024	80.1	3,896	7,023	2.8	3.9
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	199	193	-3.0	199	193	5.0	4.7
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	2,798	3,497	25.0	2,798	3,496	3.0	5.4
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	954	1,172	22.9	940	1,168	2.8	3.7
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	1,263	2,067	63.7	1,260	2,066	2.7	3.1
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	760	863	13.6	760	863	2.5	4.2
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	5,481	9,113	66.3	5,478	9,110	2.6	5.9
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	2,496	5,794	132.1	2,475	5,787	3.5	4.7
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	1,326	1,521	14.7	1,297	1,505	3.1	1.5
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	4,704	5,434	15.5	4,702	5,434	1.8	3.1
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	4,056	3,904	-3.7	4,042	3,895	4.5	5.5
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	2,930	5,718	95.2	2,920	5,713	2.6	5.0
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,210	1,180	-2.5	1,209	1,180	2.9	6.2
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,567	2,952	15.0	2,567	2,952	1.7	5.7
PALMYRA BOROUGH	2,241	2,866	27.9	2,240	2,866	1.8	5.5
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	513	501	-2.3	512	501	8.0	10.2
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	6,394	9,891	54.7	6,119	9,787	8.8	8.3
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	2,804	3,002	7.1	2,804	3,002	1.6	3.9
RIVERTON BOROUGH	1,081	1,130	4.5	1,081	1,128	2.7	3.5
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	431	1,430	231.8	422	1,418	4.3	5.3
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,524	3,711	143.5	1,488	3,685	3.2	4.5
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	687	907	32.0	686	907	5.0	6.9
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	609	1,898	211.7	609	1,894	5.1	4.5
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	266	353	32.7	265	333	17.4	18.6
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	704	1,144	62.5	702	1,144	2.1	2.5
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	10,389	11,169	7.5	10,385	11,164	1.5	2.2
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	289	464	60.6	287	451	4.5	16.4
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	861	1,084	25.9	861	1,083	9.5	9.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Only 0.7% of Burlington County's housing units are without complete plumbing facilities, down from 1.4% in 1970. Density per room has also decreased, with 97.9% of the units having fewer than one person per room.

Vacancy Rate

The vacancy rate for Burlington County increased from 3.4% in 1970 to 5% in 1980, still relatively low when compared to national figures. For example, in 1980 6.8% of all year-round houses in the United States were vacant. The vacancy rate for the Northeast was slightly lower: 6.2%.(4)

Based on 1980 census information, most of the vacant units in the county were rental units (39%). Thirty-three percent of the vacant units were classified as "Other Vacant," that is housing units which are held off the market or new units which are not yet occupied. For rental units, this classification would apply when the premises are being prepared for new occupants and would be for a longer period of time if the landlord is not a professional management company. Also, properties with lower contract rents generally require more renovation than those with a higher contract rent. "For Sale Only" housing units accounted for 22% of the vacancies, while 6% of the county's housing units are "held for occasional use" (such as vacation properties).

Owner-Occupied Housing Units

In 1980, 73.6% of the county's occupied year-round units were owner occupied, a slight increase over the 1970 figure of 72.5%. While the majority of the units are still single-family homes, the largest percentage change occurred in owner-occupied units in structures of five or more units. This classification would include condominiums, townhouses, and rowhouses.

Because median value of a housing unit is determined by the occupant, the estimates for an area with a large number of new units would tend to be high, but accurate. Tabernacle Township, with many new units, had the value of its owner-occupied housing units increased by 390.2%, the highest increase in the county. In 1980, owner-occupied housing units accounted for 92.8% of the township's total housing units, one of the higher percentages in the county.

In Willingboro Township, median value of owner-occupied housing units, which applies to 95.1% of the housing units in the township, only increased by 90.1% ($21,414 to $40,700), the smallest increase in the county.

Median values for owner-occupied units range from $29,400 (Fieldsboro Borough) to $80,800 (Medford Township). The median value for the county as a whole is $48,200 and the percentage change in median value is 161.2%.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
BURLINGTON COUNTY	61,477	84,555	70.1	69.9	18,452	48,200	161.2
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	253	419	75.7	70.9	10,076	36,800	265.2
BEVERLY CITY	640	669	67.0	64.6	13,187	35,400	168.4
BORDENTOWN CITY	860	966	54.4	52.2	12,369	34,300	177.3
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	1,447	1,689	64.3	67.1	18,211	49,100	169.6
BURLINGTON CITY	2,532	2,515	63.0	61.4	12,506	34,300	174.3
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,047	2,386	64.3	56.7	18,101	46,100	154.7
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	473	608	75.0	80.3	21,353	64,600	202.5
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	3,983	4,401	94.4	94.2	25,438	62,000	143.7
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	973	1,028	72.2	78.5	14,716	39,900	171.1
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	1,945	3,387	61.7	66.6	19,942	59,300	197.4
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	423	802	54.0	53.1	19,577	56,600	189.1
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	1,377	1,932	61.9	55.2	18,614	46,200	148.2
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	2,668	5,342	68.5	76.1	21,595	63,300	193.1
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	128	163	64.3	84.5	12,443	29,400	136.3
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	2,094	2,556	74.8	73.1	12,631	37,300	195.3
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	775	959	82.4	82.1	14,089	43,000	205.2
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	750	1,028	59.5	49.8	16,524	43,700	164.5
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	548	662	72.1	76.7	18,505	55,700	201.0
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	3,658	4,353	66.8	47.8	14,212	40,800	187.1
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	2,044	4,355	82.6	75.3	23,838	80,800	238.9
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	1,183	1,413	91.2	93.9	26,117	68,000	160.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	3,648	4,239	77.6	78.0	23,031	68,500	197.4
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	2,418	2,565	59.8	65.9	14,807	37,800	155.3
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	2,628	4,465	90.0	78.2	25,607	68,100	165.9
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	119	150	9.8	12.7	14,274	50,000	250.3
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	825	1,069	32.1	36.2	15,858	56,300	255.0
PALMYRA BOROUGH	1,707	1,997	76.2	69.7	15,320	40,000	161.1
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	213	228	41.6	45.5	14,267	39,800	179.0
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	3,146	6,444	51.4	65.8	15,634	38,500	146.3
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	1,960	2,050	69.8	68.3	13,401	35,800	167.1
RIVERTON BOROUGH	800	807	74.0	71.5	19,721	54,100	174.3
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	338	1,261	80.1	88.9	15,764	69,000	337.7
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,170	3,245	78.6	88.1	15,158	48,300	218.6
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	476	655	69.4	72.2	18,151	55,200	204.1
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	496	1,678	81.4	88.6	13,607	66,700	390.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	161	202	60.8	60.7	10,917	40,000	266.4
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	581	1,009	82.8	88.2	17,806	51,600	189.8
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	9,706	10,375	93.3	92.9	21,414	40,700	90.1
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	191	271	66.6	60.1	12,685	42,500	235.0
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	93	212	10.8	19.6	17,500	37,800	116.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
BURLINGTON COUNTY	23,311	30,335	26.6	25.1	116	238	106.0
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	44	70	13.2	11.8	59	172	191.1
BEVERLY CITY	294	313	30.8	30.2	75	185	145.9
BORDENTOWN CITY	666	795	42.1	43.0	97	239	145.3
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	776	778	34.5	30.9	139	279	100.0
BURLINGTON CITY	1,304	1,268	32.4	30.9	89	182	103.9
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,031	1,472	32.4	35.0	123	238	93.7
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	135	127	21.4	16.8	94	213	125.5
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	132	199	4.5	4.3	91	244	167.9
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	341	254	25.3	19.4	100	194	94.4
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	1,022	1,381	32.4	27.1	142	250	75.7
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	334	671	42.6	44.4	130	231	77.6
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	777	1,442	34.9	41.2	140	265	89.0
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	1,119	1,406	28.7	20.0	136	271	99.2
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	61	21	30.7	10.9	132	195	47.2
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	621	751	22.2	21.5	95	213	123.8
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	139	166	14.8	14.2	89	209	135.8
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	476	974	37.8	47.1	139	226	62.5
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	193	165	25.4	19.1	83	204	146.9
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	1,680	4,223	30.7	46.4	144	261	81.8
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	344	1,159	13.9	20.0	90	260	187.4
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	74	70	5.7	4.7	164	367	124.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	968	1,029	20.6	18.9	119	262	120.3
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	1,442	1,114	35.7	28.6	93	195	110.0
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	217	964	7.4	16.9	96	337	252.7
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,055	957	87.3	81.1	109	211	93.2
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,699	1,715	66.2	58.1	110	222	101.5
PALMYRA BOROUGH	492	710	22.0	24.8	90	240	167.1
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	258	222	50.4	44.3	111	213	92.0
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	2,434	2,535	39.8	25.9	107	218	104.3
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	805	834	28.7	27.8	86	202	135.0
RIVERTON BOROUGH	252	281	23.3	24.9	100	237	137.0
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	66	82	15.6	5.8	111	194	74.1
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	271	273	18.2	7.4	98	200	103.6
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	176	189	25.7	20.8	95	196	107.0
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	82	130	13.5	6.9	90	246	173.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	58	69	21.9	20.7	56	200	257.1
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	106	106	15.1	9.3	120	261	117.5
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	538	540	5.2	4.8	184	335	82.5
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	83	106	28.9	23.5	101	156	55.0
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	686	774	79.7	71.5	107	209	94.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Burlington County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	87,758	120,894	37.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	60,801	79,967	31.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,911	12,518	58.2
2 UNITS	4,539	4,235	-6.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,041	4,092	34.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	9,884	17,768	79.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,582	2,314	46.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	84,788	114,890	35.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	59,245	77,480	30.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,645	11,673	52.7
2 UNITS	4,290	3,941	-8.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,892	3,827	32.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	9,134	15,846	73.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,582	2,123	34.2
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	61,449	84,625	37.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	53,650	72,624	35.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	4,791	6,765	41.2
2 UNITS	1,301	1,153	-11.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	261	618	136.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	150	1,608	972.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,296	1,857	43.3
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	23,339	30,265	29.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	5,595	4,856	-13.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,854	4,908	72.0
2 UNITS	2,989	2,788	-6.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,631	3,209	22.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	8,984	14,238	58.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	286	266	-7.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	22,543	100.0	28,742	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	8,607	38.2	9,008	31.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,713	12.0	4,364	15.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,986	13.2	5,071	17.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	4,048	18.0	7,689	26.8
NOT COMPUTED	4,189	18.6	2,610	9.1
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,983	100.0	3,530	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	113	1.9	28	0.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	271	4.5	23	0.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	953	15.9	96	2.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,482	58.2	2,923	82.8
NOT COMPUTED	1,164	19.5	460	13.0
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	9,494	100.0	6,123	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,161	33.3	122	2.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,970	20.7	313	5.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,849	19.5	1,466	23.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	544	5.7	3,740	61.1
NOT COMPUTED	1,970	20.7	482	7.9
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,804	100.0	6,509	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,486	72.6	795	12.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	416	8.7	1,588	24.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	153	3.2	2,628	40.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	22	0.5	838	12.9
NOT COMPUTED	727	15.1	660	10.1
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,262	100.0	12,580	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,847	81.7	8,063	64.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	56	2.5	2,440	19.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	31	1.4	881	7.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	188	1.5
NOT COMPUTED	328	14.5	1,008	8.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	84,788	114,890
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	80,382	112,444
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,818	1,980
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	588	466
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	83,591	114,125
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.6	99.3
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	79,287	111,714
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.6	99.4
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,755	1,963
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	99.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	549	448
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	93.4	96.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Based on median values, in 1970 the price of a home was slightly over one year's family income, while in 1980 it required twice that amount. This does not include the effects of changing interest rates, which increased by approximately 50% during the ten-year period.

Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Because of the increase in owner-occupied housing units, renter-occupied units, as a share of Burlington County's total occupied housing units, decreased from 27.5% in 1970 to 26.4% in 1980. Excluding the municipalities which contain a large number of military personnel and, therefore, a large number of renter-occupied housing units (New Hanover Township, North Hanover Township, and Wrightstown Borough), Maple Shade Township (49.2%) and Lumberton Township (48.7) had almost half of their housing units classified as renter-occupied.

As in 1970, structures of five or more rental units were the most common type in 1980, with the percentage increasing from 38.5% to 47.0% of all renter-occupied units. Single attached rental units, such as an apartment over a store or attached to a single family home, increased by 72.0% over the period, but this type of unit still only accounted for a small percentage of all renter-occupied units (16.2%).

The percent change in median contract rents was not as great as the percent change in median values of the owner-occupied housing units, only increasing by 105.2%. The smallest change occurred in Woodland Township. Here the median contract rent increased by 54.5% and from $101 in 1970 to $156 in 1980. Mount Laurel Township's median contract rent increased from $96 in 1970 to $337 in 1980, an increase of 251%.

Table 23 shows gross rent as a percentage of household income. Unfortunately the dollar amounts are current dollars and do not reflect changes caused by inflation. Nonetheless, the "All Income Levels" information is relevant. There was a decline in the percentage of the population for which gross rents required less than 20% of their income, although this still remained the largest group in 1980. Excluding "Not Computed," the remaining categories increased, the largest increase occurring in the "35% of Income or More" category. With a larger percentage of income being used for rent, residual discretionary income is reduced and affects other sectors of the economy, such as retail sales.

Contract rents, like owner-occupied housing units, reflect the condition and size of the units, the facilities included, desirability of location, construction costs, and financing costs.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reifects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the yea-, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by .actors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units excep. one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.